

# Automorphisms of quantum and classical Poisson algebras \*

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## Abstract

We prove Pursell-Shanks type results for the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  of all linear differential operators of a smooth manifold  $M$ , for its Lie subalgebra  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$  of all linear first-order differential operators of  $M$ , and for the Poisson algebra  $S(M) = \text{Pol}(T^*M)$  of all polynomial functions on  $T^*M$ , the symbols of the operators in  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ .

Chiefly however we provide explicit formulas describing completely the automorphisms of the Lie algebras  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$ ,  $S(M)$ , and  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ .

## 1 Introduction

The classical result of Pursell and Shanks [PS], which states that the Lie algebra of smooth vector fields of a smooth manifold characterizes the smooth structure of the variety, is the starting point of a multitude of papers.

There are similar results in particular geometric situations—for instance for hamiltonian, contact or group invariant vector fields—for which specific tools have each time been constructed, [O, A, AG, HM], in the case of Lie algebras of vector fields that are modules over the corresponding rings of functions, [Am, G1, S], as well as for the Lie algebra of (not leaf but) foliation preserving vector fields, [G2].

The initial objective of the present paper was to prove that the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  of all linear differential operators  $D : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$  of a smooth manifold  $M$ , determines the smooth structure of  $M$ . Beyond this conclusion, we present a description of all automorphisms of the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  and even of the Lie subalgebra  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$  of all linear first-order differential operators of  $M$  and of the Poisson algebra  $S(M) = \text{Pol}(T^*M)$  of polynomial functions on the cotangent bundle  $T^*M$  (the symbols of the operators in  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ ), the automorphisms of the two last algebras being of course canonically related with those of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ . In each situation we obtain an explicit formula, for instance—in the case of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ —in terms of the automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  implemented by a diffeomorphism of  $M$ , the conjugation-automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ , and the automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  generated by the derivation of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  associated to a closed 1-form of  $M$ .

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In the first part of our work, the approach is purely algebraic. In Section 2, we have  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  and  $S(M)$  on a general algebraic level and define the notions "quantum Poisson algebra"  $\mathcal{D}$  resp. "classical Poisson algebra"  $S$ , classical limit of  $\mathcal{D}$ . In Section 3, we show that if two (quantum or classical) Poisson algebras are isomorphic as Lie algebras, their "basic algebras of functions" are isomorphic as associative algebras—an algebraic Shanks-Pursell type result, which naturally implies our previously described initial goal. The leading idea of the proof is the algebraic characterization, under a minimal condition, of functions as those  $D \in \mathcal{D}$  or  $P \in S$  for which  $ad_D$ , resp.  $ad_P$ , is locally nilpotent.

In the second part of the article, we switch to the concrete geometric context. In this introduction, we will confine ourself to a very rough description of the quite technical computations of Section 7 that give all automorphisms of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ , calculations based upon the result in the  $S(M)$ -case, Section 6, itself founded on the  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$ -case, Section 5. The utilization—in addition to the just mentioned algebra hierarchy—of the preliminary detected conjugation- and derivation-automorphisms, Section 4, and the suitable use of the normal ordering method (i.e. the local polynomial representation of differential operators), allow to reduce the problem to the determination of intertwining operators between some modules of the Lie algebra of vector fields and to conclude.

## 2 Definitions and tools

By a *quantum Poisson algebra* we understand an associative filtered algebra  $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}^i$ ,  $\mathcal{D}^i \subset \mathcal{D}^{i+1}$ ,  $\mathcal{D}^i \cdot \mathcal{D}^j \subset \mathcal{D}^{i+j}$  (where  $\cdot$  denotes the multiplication of  $\mathcal{D}$ ), with unit 1 over a field  $K$  of characteristic 0, such that  $[\mathcal{D}^i, \mathcal{D}^j] \subset \mathcal{D}^{i+j-1}$ , where  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  is the commutator bracket and where  $\mathcal{D}^i = \{0\}$  for  $i < 0$ , by convention.

It is obvious that  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{D}^0$  is a commutative subalgebra of  $\mathcal{D}$  (we will call it the *basic algebra* of  $\mathcal{D}$ ) and  $\mathcal{D}^1$  a Lie subalgebra of  $\mathcal{D}$ . We shall refer to elements  $k$  of  $K$ , naturally embedded in  $\mathcal{A}$  or  $\mathcal{D}$  by  $k \in K \rightarrow k1 \in \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{D}$ , as *constants*, to elements  $f$  of  $\mathcal{A}$  as *functions* and to elements  $D$  of  $\mathcal{D}$  as *differential operators*. One easily sees that every element  $D \in \mathcal{D}^1$ , i.e. every *first-order differential operator*, induces a derivation  $\hat{D} \in \text{Der}(\mathcal{A})$  of  $\mathcal{A}$  by  $\hat{D}(f) = [D, f]$ .

By a *classical Poisson algebra* we understand a commutative associative algebra with an  $\mathbf{N}$ -gradation  $S = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} S_i$ ,  $S_i S_j \subset S_{i+j}$ , with unit 1 over a field  $K$  of characteristic 0, equipped with a Poisson bracket  $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$  such that  $\{S_i, S_j\} \subset S_{i+j-1}$ . Of course, we can think of  $S$  as of a  $\mathbf{Z}$ -graded algebra putting  $S_i = \{0\}$  for  $i < 0$ , and as a filtered algebra putting  $S^i = \bigoplus_{k \leq i} S_k$ . Like in the case of the quantum Poisson algebra,  $\mathcal{A} = S_0$  is an associative and Lie-commutative subalgebra of  $S$  (the *basic algebra*) and  $S^1$  is a Lie subalgebra of  $(S, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$  acting on  $\mathcal{A}$  by derivations.

An operator  $\phi \in \text{Hom}_K(V_1, V_2)$  between  $\mathbf{N}$ -filtered vector spaces *respects the filtration*, if  $\phi(V_1^i) \subset V_2^i$  and *is lowering*, if  $\phi(V_1^i) \subset V_2^{i-1}$ .

Quantum Poisson algebras induce canonically classical Poisson algebras as follows. For a quantum Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{D}$  consider the graded vector space  $S(\mathcal{D}) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbf{Z}} S_i(\mathcal{D})$ ,  $S_i(\mathcal{D}) = \mathcal{D}^i / \mathcal{D}^{i-1}$ . We have the obvious canonical surjective map  $\sigma : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow S$ , the *principal-symbol map*. Note that  $\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A} = S_0$ . By  $\sigma(D)_j$  we denote the projection of  $\sigma(D)$  to  $S_j$ .

Since for each non-zero differential operator  $D \in \mathcal{D}$ , there is a single  $i = \text{deg}(D) \in \mathbf{Z}$  such that  $D \in \mathcal{D}^i \setminus \mathcal{D}^{i-1}$ ,  $\sigma(D)_j = 0$  if  $j \neq \text{deg}(D)$  and  $\sigma(D)_{\text{deg}(D)} =$

$\sigma(D)$ . We set, for  $\dot{D}_1 \in S_i$ , with  $\dot{D}_1 = \sigma(D_1)$ , and  $\dot{D}_2 \in S_j$ , with  $\dot{D}_2 = \sigma(D_2)$ ,

$$\dot{D}_1 \dot{D}_2 = \sigma(D_1 \cdot D_2)_{i+j}, \quad \{\dot{D}_1, \dot{D}_2\} = \sigma([D_1, D_2])_{i+j-1}.$$

It is easy to see that these definitions do not depend on the choice of the representatives  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  and that we get a classical Poisson algebra with the same basic algebra  $\mathcal{A}$ . This classical Poisson algebra we call the *classical limit of the quantum Poisson algebra*  $\mathcal{D}$ . We can formulate this as follows.

**Theorem 1** *For every quantum Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{D}$  there is a unique classical Poisson algebra structure on the graded vector space  $S(\mathcal{D})$  such that*

$$\sigma(D_1)\sigma(D_2) = \sigma(D_1 \cdot D_2)_{deg(D_1)+deg(D_2)} \quad (1)$$

and

$$\{\sigma(D_1), \sigma(D_2)\} = \sigma([D_1, D_2])_{deg(D_1)+deg(D_2)-1} \quad (2)$$

for each  $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ . In particular,

$$\{\sigma(D_1), \sigma(D_2)\} = \begin{cases} \sigma([D_1, D_2]) \\ or \\ 0. \end{cases}$$

**Corollary 1** *For  $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n \in \mathcal{D}$ , if*

$$[D_1, [D_2, \dots, [D_{n-1}, D_n]]] = 0,$$

*then*

$$\{\sigma(D_1), \{\sigma(D_2), \dots, \{\sigma(D_{n-1}), \sigma(D_n)\}\}\} = 0.$$

Note that every linear map  $\Phi : \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2$  between two quantum Poisson algebras, which respects the filtration, induces canonically a linear map  $\tilde{\Phi} : S(\mathcal{D}_1) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{D}_2)$ , which respects the gradation, by  $\tilde{\Phi}(\sigma(D)) = \sigma(\Phi(D))$ . In view of Theorem 1, it is easy to see that if such  $\Phi$  is a homomorphism of associative (resp. Lie) structure, then  $\tilde{\Phi}$  is a homomorphism of associative (resp. Lie) structure.

A classical Poisson algebra  $S$  is said to be *non-singular*, if  $\{S^1, \mathcal{A}\} = \mathcal{A}$ . The Poisson algebra  $S$  is called *symplectic*, if constants are the only central elements of  $(S, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ , and *distinguishing*, if for any  $P \in S$  one has:

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{A}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : \underbrace{\{P, \{P, \dots, \{P, f\}\}\}}_n = 0 \Rightarrow P \in \mathcal{A}.$$

A quantum Poisson algebra is called *non-singular* (resp. *symplectic* or *distinguishing*), if its classical limit is a non-singular (resp. symplectic or distinguishing) classical Poisson algebra.

**Proposition 1** *For any quantum Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{D}$ :*

- (a)  $\mathcal{D}$  is non-singular if and only if  $[\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{A}] = \mathcal{A}$ ;
- (b) if  $\mathcal{D}$  is symplectic, then the constants are the only central elements in  $\mathcal{D}$ ;

(c) if  $\mathcal{D}$  is distinguishing, then for any  $D \in \mathcal{D}$  one has:

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{A}, \exists n \in \mathbf{N} : \underbrace{[D, [D, \dots, [D, f]]]}_n = 0 \Rightarrow D \in \mathcal{A}.$$

*Proof.* It is obvious that

$$[\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{A}] = \sigma([\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{A}]) = \{S^1(\mathcal{D}), \mathcal{A}\},$$

which proves (a). To prove the part (b), it suffices to observe that the center of the Lie algebra  $S(\mathcal{D})$  contains the image of the center of  $\mathcal{D}$  by the map  $\sigma$ . Finally, in view of Corollary 1,

$$\underbrace{[D, [D, \dots, [D, f]]]}_n = 0$$

implies

$$\underbrace{\{\sigma(D), \{\sigma(D), \dots, \{\sigma(D), f\}\}\}}_n = 0$$

and part (c) follows. ■

**Example 1** A standard example of a quantum Poisson algebra is the algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  of differential operators  $D : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$  associated with a manifold  $M$ . Its classical limit  $S(M)$  is the Poisson algebra  $Pol(T^*M)$  of polynomials on the cotangent bundle  $T^*M$  (i.e. of the smooth functions on  $T^*M$  that are polynomial along the fibers) with the standard symplectic Poisson bracket on  $T^*M$ . One can view also  $S(M)$  as the algebra of symmetric contravariant tensors on  $M$  with the symmetric Schouten bracket. We have a canonical splitting

$$\mathcal{D}(M) = \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{D}_c(M),$$

where  $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$  and where  $\mathcal{D}_c(M)$  is the algebra of differential operators vanishing on constants ( $D \in \mathcal{D}_c(M)$  if and only if  $D(1) = 0$ ). If  $\mathcal{D}_c^i(M) = \mathcal{D}^i(M) \cap \mathcal{D}_c(M)$  ( $i \geq 0$ ), we also have  $\mathcal{D}^i(M) = \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{D}_c^i(M)$ . It is clear that  $\mathcal{D}_c^0(M) = 0$  and that  $\mathcal{D}_c^1(M)$  is the Lie algebra  $Der(\mathcal{A})$  of derivations of  $\mathcal{A}$ , i.e. the Lie algebra  $Vect(M)$  of vector fields on  $M$ . Note that the Lie algebras  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$  and  $S^1(M)$  are both isomorphic to  $Vect(M) \oplus C^\infty(M)$  with the bracket  $[X + f, Y + g] = [X, Y] + (X(g) - Y(f))$ .

The quantum Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  is easily seen to be non-singular and symplectic. We will show in the next section that it is distinguishing.

**Example 2** The above example can be extended to the case of the quantum Poisson algebra of differential operators on a given associative commutative algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  with unit 1. The corresponding differential calculus has been developed and extensively studied by A. M. Vinogradov [V].

To investigate the algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  of differential operators we need some preparations. Let us look at local representations of differential operators and the formal calculus (see e.g. [DWL], [Po1]).

Consider an open subset  $U$  of  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , two real finite-dimensional vector spaces  $E$  and  $F$ , and some local operator

$$O \in \mathcal{L}(C^\infty(U, E), C^\infty(U, F))_{loc}.$$

The operator is fully defined by its values on the products  $fe$ ,  $f \in C^\infty(U)$ ,  $e \in E$ . A well known theorem of J. Peetre (see [P]) states that it has the form

$$O(fe) = \sum_{\alpha} O_{\alpha}(\partial^{\alpha}(fe)) = \sum_{\alpha} O_{\alpha}(e)\partial^{\alpha}f,$$

where  $\partial_x^{\alpha} = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{x_m}^{\alpha_m}$  and  $O_{\alpha} \in C^\infty(U, \mathcal{L}(E, F))$ . Moreover, the coefficients  $O_{\alpha}$  are well determined by  $O$  and the series is locally finite (it is finite, if  $U$  is relatively compact).

We shall symbolize the partial derivative  $\partial^{\alpha}f$  by the monomial  $\xi^{\alpha} = \xi_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \xi_m^{\alpha_m}$  in the components  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m$  of some linear form  $\xi \in (\mathbf{R}^n)^*$ , or—at least mentally—even by  $\xi^{\alpha}f$ , if this is necessary to avoid confusion. The operator  $O$  is thus represented by the polynomial

$$\mathcal{O}(\xi; e) = \sum_{\alpha} O_{\alpha}(e)\xi^{\alpha}.$$

When identifying the space  $Pol((\mathbf{R}^n)^*)$  of polynomials on  $(\mathbf{R}^n)^*$  with the space  $\vee \mathbf{R}^n$  of symmetric contravariant tensors of  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , one has  $\mathcal{O} \in C^\infty(U, \vee \mathbf{R}^n \otimes \mathcal{L}(E, F))$ . Let us emphasize that the form  $\xi$  symbolizes the derivatives in  $O$  that act on the argument  $fe \in C^\infty(U, E)$ , while  $e \in E$  represents this argument. In the sequel, we shall no longer use different notations for the operator  $O$  and its representative polynomial  $\mathcal{O}$ ; in order to simplify notations, it is helpful to use even the same typographical sign, when referring to the argument  $fe$  and its representation  $e$ .

Let us for instance look for the local representation of the Lie derivative of a differential operator (it is well-known that  $L_X D = [X, D]$  ( $X \in Vect(M)$ ,  $D \in \mathcal{D}^i(M)$  or  $D \in \mathcal{D}_c^i(M)$ )) defines a module structure over  $Vect(M)$  on  $\mathcal{D}^i(M)$  resp.  $\mathcal{D}_c^i(M)$ ). If  $D \in \mathcal{D}(M)$ , its restriction  $D|_U$  (or simply  $D$ , if no confusion is possible) to a domain  $U$  of local coordinates of  $M$ , is a local operator from  $C^\infty(U)$  into  $C^\infty(U)$  that is represented by  $D(f) \simeq D(\xi; 1) = D(\xi)$ , where  $f \in C^\infty(U)$  and where  $\xi$  represents the derivatives acting on  $f$ . The Lie derivative of  $D(f)$  with respect to a vector field  $X \in C^\infty(U, \mathbf{R}^n)$ , is then represented by  $L_X(D(f)) \simeq \langle X, \eta + \xi \rangle D(\xi)$ . Here  $\eta \in (\mathbf{R}^n)^*$  is associated to  $D$  and  $\langle X, \eta + \xi \rangle$  denotes the evaluation of  $X \in \mathbf{R}^n$  on  $\eta + \xi$ . When associating  $\zeta$  to  $X$ , one gets  $D(L_X f) \simeq \langle X, \xi \rangle D(\xi + \zeta)$  and

$$(L_X D)(f) \simeq \langle X, \eta \rangle D(\xi) - \langle X, \xi \rangle \tau_{\zeta} D(\xi), \quad (3)$$

where  $\tau_{\zeta} D(\xi) = D(\xi + \zeta) - D(\xi)$ .

### 3 Algebraic characterization of a manifold

**Theorem 2** *The quantum Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  of differential operators on  $C^\infty(M)$  is distinguishing (i.e. the classical Poisson algebra  $S(M)$  is distinguishing).*

*Proof.* Since for  $P, Q \in S = Pol(T^*M)$ ,  $\{P, Q\} = H_P.Q$ , where  $H_P$  is the Hamiltonian vector field of  $P$ , we have to prove that if  $P \in S \setminus \mathcal{A}$  ( $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$ ), there is a function  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  such that for every integer  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $(H_P)^n.f \neq 0$ .

If  $(U, (x^1, \dots, x^n))$  is a chart of  $M$ , then  $H_P$  has in the associated Darboux chart  $(T^*U, (x^1, \dots, x^n, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n))$  the classical expression  $H_P = \bar{\partial}_i P \partial_i - \partial_i P \bar{\partial}_i$ , where  $\bar{\partial}_i = \partial/\partial \xi_i$  and  $\partial_i = \partial/\partial x^i$ . It follows from the hypothesis  $P \in S \setminus \mathcal{A}$  that  $\bar{\partial}_i P \partial_i \neq 0$  for at least one chart  $U$  of  $M$ . In order to simplify notations, we shall write in the associated Darboux chart  $T^*U$ ,

$$H_P = F^i \partial_i + G_i \bar{\partial}_i,$$

with  $F^i \partial_i \neq 0$ .

First notice that, for an arbitrary neighborhood  $]a, b[$  of an arbitrary point  $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}$ , it is possible to construct a sequence  $x_1, x_2, \dots \in ]a, b[$  with limit  $x_0$  and a function  $h \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R})$  such that, if  $d_x^k h$  denotes the  $k$ -th derivative of  $h$ ,

$$(d_x^k h)(x_n) \begin{cases} = 0, & \text{for all } k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\} \\ \text{and} \\ \neq 0, & \text{for } k = n \end{cases}.$$

Indeed, set  $d = \frac{b-x_0}{2}$ ,  $x_n = x_0 + \frac{d}{n}$  ( $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ),  $\delta_n = x_n - x_{n+1}$ , and  $V_n = ]x_n - \frac{\delta_n}{2}, x_n + \frac{\delta_n}{2}[$ . It is clear that the intersections  $V_n \cap V_{n+1}$  are empty. Take now smooth functions  $\alpha_n$  with value 1 around  $x_n$  and compact support in  $V_n$  and define smooth functions  $h_n$  by  $h_n(x) = (x - x_n)^n \alpha_n(x)$ . One easily sees that  $(d_x^k h_n)(x_n)$  vanishes for all  $k \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$  and does not for  $k = n$ . Finally, the function  $h$  defined by  $h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty h_n(x)$  has all the desired properties.

When returning to the initial problem, remark that at least one  $F^i$  does not vanish, say  $F^1$ . If its value at some point  $(x_0, \xi_0) \in T^*U$  is non-zero, the function  $F^1(\cdot, \xi_0) \in C^\infty(U)$  is non-zero on some neighborhood  $V$  of  $x_0$ .

In the sequel, the coordinates  $(x^1, \dots, x^n)$  of a point  $x \in U$  will be denoted by  $(x^1, x'') \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$ . Consider now  $V$  as an open subset of  $\mathbf{R}^n$ , introduce the section  $V^1 = \{x^1 : (x^1, x'') \in V\}$  of  $V$  at the level  $x''_0$ , and construct the previously described sequence  $x_n^1$  and function  $h$  in this neighborhood  $V^1$  of  $x_0^1$ . The sequence defines a sequence  $x_n$  in  $V$  with limit  $x_0$  and the function defines a function still denoted by  $h$  in  $C^\infty(V)$ .

When multiplying this  $h$  by a smooth  $\alpha$ , which has value 1 in a neighborhood of the  $x_n$ 's and is compactly supported in  $V$ , we get the function  $f \in C^\infty(M)$  that we have to construct. Indeed, for every  $n$ ,

$$((H_P)^n \cdot f)(x_n, \xi_0) = ((F^i \partial_i + G_i \bar{\partial}_i)^n h)(x_n, \xi_0).$$

The function on the r.h.s. is a sum of terms in the  $\partial_i h, \partial_{i_1} \partial_{i_2} h, \dots, \partial_{i_1} \dots \partial_{i_n} h$  and the maximal order terms are  $F^{i_1} \dots F^{i_n} \partial_{i_1} \dots \partial_{i_n} h$ . All the terms of order less than  $n$  vanish, since the derivatives with respect to  $x^i$  ( $i \neq 1$ ) vanish and for  $k < n$ ,  $(d_{x^1}^k h)(x_n^1) = 0$ . The terms of maximal order  $n$  also vanish, except  $(F^1)^n d_{x^1}^n h$  that is non-zero at  $(x_n, \xi_0)$ . ■

For any Lie algebra  $(\mathcal{L}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ , by  $\text{Nil}(\mathcal{L})$  we denote the set of those  $D \in \mathcal{L}$  for which  $\text{ad}_D$  is locally nilpotent:

$$\text{Nil}(\mathcal{L}) = \{D \in \mathcal{L} : \forall D' \in \mathcal{L}, \exists n \in \mathbf{N} : \underbrace{[D, [D, \dots, [D, D']]]}_n = 0\}.$$

**Proposition 2** *If a quantum or classical Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{L}$  with the basic algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  is distinguishing, then*

$$(a) \text{ Nil}(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{A},$$

(b)

$$\{P \in S : \{P, \mathcal{A}\} \subset S_i\} = S_{i+1} \oplus \mathcal{A}, \quad (i \geq -1)$$

in case  $\mathcal{L} = S$  is classical. In particular,

$$\{P \in S : \{P, \mathcal{A}\} \subset S^i\} = S^{i+1}, \quad (i \geq -1).$$

(c)

$$\{D \in \mathcal{D} : [D, \mathcal{A}] \subset \mathcal{D}^i\} = \mathcal{D}^{i+1}, \quad (i \geq -1)$$

in case  $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{D}$  is quantum.

*Proof.* (a) is obvious for classical and, in view of Proposition 1, also for quantum Poisson algebras.

(b) Since  $\{P, \mathcal{A}\} \subset S \ominus S_i$ , for any  $P \in S \ominus S_{i+1}$ , the inclusion  $\{P, \mathcal{A}\} \subset S_i$  for such  $P$  implies  $\{P, \mathcal{A}\} = 0$ , so  $P \in \mathcal{A}$ .

(c) If  $D \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}^{i+1}$  and  $[D, \mathcal{A}] \subset \mathcal{D}^i$  ( $i \geq -1$ ), then  $\{\sigma(D), \mathcal{A}\} = 0$  and  $\sigma(D) \in \mathcal{A}$ , which is contradictory. ■

Now we will start the studies on properties of isomorphisms of quantum and classical Poisson algebras. We will concentrate on the quantum level, since on the classical level all the considerations are analogous and even simpler.

**Corollary 2** *Every isomorphism  $\Phi : \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2$  of the Lie algebras  $(\mathcal{D}_i, [\cdot, \cdot])$  for distinguishing quantum Poisson algebras  $\mathcal{D}_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , respects the filtration and induces an isomorphism  $\tilde{\Phi} : S(\mathcal{D}_1) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{D}_2)$ ,  $\tilde{\Phi}(\sigma(D)) = \sigma(\Phi(D))$ , of the corresponding classical limit Lie algebras.*

*Proof.* It is obvious that  $\Phi(\text{Nil}(\mathcal{D}_1)) = \text{Nil}(\mathcal{D}_2)$ , i.e.  $\Phi(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mathcal{A}_2$ . Inductively, if  $\Phi(\mathcal{D}_1^i) \subset \mathcal{D}_2^i$ , then, for any  $D \in \mathcal{D}_1^{i+1}$ ,

$$[\Phi(D), \mathcal{A}_2] = \Phi([D, \mathcal{A}_1]) \subset \mathcal{D}_2^i,$$

and  $\Phi(D) \in \mathcal{D}_2^{i+1}$ , by Proposition 2. Now, since  $\Phi$  and  $\Phi^{-1}$  respect the filtration,  $\Phi$  is a linear isomorphism of  $S_1$  onto  $S_2$  which, as easily seen, is a Lie algebra isomorphism. ■

Denote by  $C(\mathcal{D})$  the centralizer of  $\text{ad}_{\mathcal{A}}$  in  $\text{Hom}_K(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D})$ :

$$\Psi \in C(\mathcal{D}) \Leftrightarrow [\Psi, \text{ad}_{\mathcal{A}}] = 0.$$

Note that multiplications  $m_f : \mathcal{D} \ni D \rightarrow f \cdot D \in \mathcal{D}$  and  $m'_f : \mathcal{D} \ni D \rightarrow D \cdot f \in \mathcal{D}$  by elements  $f \in \mathcal{A}$ , belong to  $C(\mathcal{D})$ .

**Theorem 3** *Assume that  $\mathcal{D}$  is a non-singular and distinguishing quantum Poisson algebra. Then any  $\Psi \in C(\mathcal{D})$  respects the filtration and there is an  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  and a lowering  $\Psi_1 \in C(\mathcal{D})$ , such that*

$$\Psi = m_f + \Psi_1.$$

*Proof.* (i) Information  $[\Psi, \text{ad}_{\mathcal{A}}] = 0$  means that

$$[\Psi(D), f] = \Psi([D, f]), \quad (4)$$

for all  $D \in \mathcal{D}$  and all  $f \in \mathcal{A}$ . For  $D \in \mathcal{A}$  we get  $[\Psi(D), f] = 0$ , so  $\Psi(D) \in \mathcal{A}$ . Inductively, if  $\Psi(\mathcal{D}^i) \subset \mathcal{D}^i$ , then (4) implies  $[\Psi(\mathcal{D}^{i+1}), f] \subset \mathcal{D}^i$  and  $\Psi(\mathcal{D}^{i+1}) \subset \mathcal{D}^{i+1}$ .

(ii) Let now  $D \in \mathcal{D}^1$ :  $\Psi(D) \in \mathcal{D}^1$ . Since for any  $f \in \mathcal{A}$

$$2\Psi(f[D, f]) = \Psi([D, f^2]) = [\Psi(D), f^2] = 2f[\Psi(D), f] = 2f\Psi([D, f]),$$

we have

$$\Psi(f\hat{D}(f)) = f\Psi(\hat{D}(f)), \quad (5)$$

for any  $f \in \mathcal{A}, D \in \mathcal{D}^1$ . Substituting  $D := gD$  ( $g \in \mathcal{A}, D \in \mathcal{D}^1$ ) and  $f := f + h$  ( $f, h \in \mathcal{A}$ ) in (5), we get

$$\Psi(fg\hat{D}(h)) + \Psi(gh\hat{D}(f)) = f\Psi(g\hat{D}(h)) + h\Psi(g\hat{D}(f)). \quad (6)$$

For  $g = \hat{D}(h)$ , equation (6) reads

$$\Psi(f(\hat{D}(h))^2) + \Psi(h\hat{D}(f)\hat{D}(h)) = f\Psi((\hat{D}(h))^2) + h\Psi(\hat{D}(f)\hat{D}(h)),$$

where the last terms of the l.h.s. and the r.h.s. cancel in view of (5) applied to  $D := \hat{D}(f)D$ . Hence for each  $f, h \in \mathcal{A}$  and  $D \in \mathcal{D}^1$ ,

$$\Psi(f(\hat{D}(h))^2) = f\Psi((\hat{D}(h))^2).$$

The last equation shows that the radical  $\text{rad}(J)$  of the ideal  $J = \{g \in \mathcal{A} : \Psi(fg) = f\Psi(g), \forall f \in \mathcal{A}\}$  of the associative commutative algebra  $\mathcal{A}$ , contains  $[\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{A}]$ . Since  $\mathcal{D}$  is non-singular, this implies that  $J = \mathcal{A}$ , so that

$$\Psi(f) = \Psi(1)f,$$

for all  $f \in \mathcal{A}$ . It is obvious that

$$\Psi_1 = \Psi - m_{\Psi(1)}$$

belongs to  $C(\mathcal{D})$  and respects the filtration, and one easily sees that it is lowering. Indeed, since  $\Psi_1(\mathcal{A}) = 0$ , assume inductively that  $\Psi_1(\mathcal{D}^i) \subset \mathcal{D}^{i-1}$ . Then,  $[\Psi_1(\mathcal{D}^{i+1}), \mathcal{A}] = \Psi_1([\mathcal{D}^{i+1}, \mathcal{A}]) \subset \mathcal{D}^{i-1}$  and  $\Psi_1(\mathcal{D}^{i+1}) \subset \mathcal{D}^i$ . ■

**Theorem 4** *Let  $\mathcal{D}_i$  be distinguishing, non-singular and symplectic,  $i = 1, 2$ . Then every isomorphism  $\Phi : \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2$  of the Lie algebras  $(\mathcal{D}_i, [\cdot, \cdot])$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , respects the filtration and its restriction  $\Phi|_{\mathcal{A}_1}$  to  $\mathcal{A}_1$  has the form*

$$\Phi|_{\mathcal{A}_1} = \kappa A,$$

where  $\kappa \in K, \kappa \neq 0$  and  $A : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$  is an isomorphism of the associative commutative algebras. The same is true for any isomorphism  $\Phi : \mathcal{D}_1^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2^1$  of the corresponding Lie algebras of first-order differential operators.



*Proof.* By Corollary 2,  $\Phi$  respects the filtration, so  $\Phi(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mathcal{A}_2$ . Let

$$\Phi_* : \text{Hom}_K(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_1) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{D}_2)$$

be the induced isomorphism of the Lie algebras of linear homomorphisms, defined for  $\Psi \in \text{Hom}_K(\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_1)$  by :

$$\Phi_*(\Psi) = \Phi \circ \Psi \circ \Phi^{-1}.$$

Since  $\Phi(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mathcal{A}_2$ ,  $\Phi_*(C(\mathcal{D}_1)) = C(\mathcal{D}_2)$ ; in particular  $\Phi_*(m_g) \in C(\mathcal{D}_2)$  for  $g \in \mathcal{A}_1$ . By Theorem 3,

$$\Phi_*(m_g)(f') = \Phi_*(m_g)(1) \cdot f',$$

i.e.

$$\Phi(g \cdot \Phi^{-1}(f')) = \Phi(g \cdot \Phi^{-1}(1)) \cdot f', \quad (7)$$

for all  $f' \in \mathcal{A}_2$ . Observe that  $\Phi^{-1}(1)$  is central in  $\mathcal{D}_1$  and is thus a non-vanishing constant  $\kappa^{-1}$ . Substituting  $\Phi(f)$  ( $f \in \mathcal{A}_1$ ) to  $f'$  in (7), one obtains

$$\Phi(f \cdot g) = \kappa^{-1} \Phi(f) \cdot \Phi(g).$$

For  $A$  defined by

$$A(f) = \kappa^{-1} \Phi(f),$$

this reads

$$A(f \cdot g) = A(f) \cdot A(g),$$

which completes the proof of Theorem 4. ■

We can prove in the same way—mutatis mutandis—that Theorem 4 is still valid for  $\mathcal{D}_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , replaced by classical Poisson algebras  $S_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ .

**Theorem 5** *Let  $S_i$  be a distinguishing, non-singular and symplectic classical Poisson algebra,  $i = 1, 2$ . Then every isomorphism  $\Phi : S_1 \rightarrow S_2$  of the Lie algebras  $(S_i, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , respects the filtration and its restriction  $\Phi|_{\mathcal{A}_1}$  to  $\mathcal{A}_1$  has the form*

$$\Phi|_{\mathcal{A}_1} = \kappa A,$$

where  $\kappa \in K$ ,  $\kappa \neq 0$  and  $A : \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$  is an isomorphism of the associative commutative algebras.

**Corollary 3** *If two distinguishing, non-singular and symplectic quantum (resp. classical) Poisson algebras are isomorphic as Lie algebras, then their basic algebras are isomorphic as associative algebras. The same remains true for Lie subalgebras of first-order operators of such Poisson algebras: if they are isomorphic, then their basic algebras are isomorphic associative algebras.*

Let us now return to the quantum Poisson algebra  $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(M)$  of differential operators of a smooth, Hausdorff, second countable, connected manifold  $M$ . It is well known that every associative algebra isomorphism  $A : \mathcal{A}_1 = C^\infty(M_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2 = C^\infty(M_2)$  is of the form

$$A : \mathcal{A}_1 \ni f \rightarrow f \circ \phi^{-1} \in \mathcal{A}_2,$$

where  $\phi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$  is a diffeomorphism. Thus, we can draw a conclusion of the same type than a classical result of Pursell and Shanks [PS],[G1]:

**Theorem 6** *The Lie algebras  $\mathcal{D}(M_1)$  and  $\mathcal{D}(M_2)$  (resp.  $\mathcal{D}^1(M_1)$  and  $\mathcal{D}^1(M_2)$ , or  $S(M_1)$  and  $S(M_2)$ ) of all differential operators (resp. all differential operators of order 1, or all symmetric contravariant tensors) on two smooth manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are isomorphic if and only if the manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are diffeomorphic.*

Studying the isomorphisms mentioned in the above theorem reduces then to studying automorphisms of the Lie algebras  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ ,  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$ , and  $S(M)$ .

## 4 Particular automorphisms

In the sequel,  $\mathcal{D}$  denotes the quantum algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  and  $S$  is its classical limit  $S(M)$ .

1. Every automorphism  $A$  of the associative algebra  $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$  (which is implemented by a diffeomorphism  $\phi$  of  $M$ ) induces an automorphism  $A_*$  of the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}$ :

$$A_*(D) = A \circ D \circ A^{-1}$$

( $D \in \mathcal{D}$ ). It clearly restricts to an automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}^1$ . The automorphism  $A$  induces also an automorphism  $A_*$  of  $S$ . It is just induced by the phase lift of the diffeomorphism  $\phi$  to the cotangent bundle  $T^*M$  if we interpret elements of  $S$  as polynomial functions on  $T^*M$ . If we interpret  $S$  as symmetric contravariant tensors on  $M$ , then  $A_*$  is just the action of  $\phi$  on such tensors.

Let now  $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D}, [\cdot, \cdot])$  (resp.  $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D}^1, [\cdot, \cdot])$  or  $\Phi \in \text{Aut}(S, \{\cdot, \cdot\})$ ). By Theorem 4, there are  $A \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{A}, \cdot)$  and  $\kappa \in K, \kappa \neq 0$ , such that

$$\Phi|_{\mathcal{A}} = \kappa A_*|_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

Then,

$$\Phi_1 = (A_*)^{-1} \circ \Phi$$

is an automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}$  (resp.  $\mathcal{D}^1$  or  $S$ ), which is  $\kappa \cdot \text{id}$  ( $\text{id}$  is the identity map) on  $\mathcal{A}$ . It is thus sufficient to describe the automorphisms that are  $\kappa \cdot \text{id}$  on functions.

2. Let  $\omega \in \Omega^1(M) \cap \ker d$  be a closed 1-form on  $M$  and  $D \in \mathcal{D}^i$ . If  $U$  is an open subset of  $M$  and  $\omega|_U = d(f_U)$  ( $f_U \in C^\infty(U)$ ), the operators  $[D|_U, f_U] \in \mathcal{D}_U^{i-1}$  ( $\mathcal{D}_U^k$  is defined as  $\mathcal{D}^k$  but for  $M = U$ ) are of course the restrictions of an unique well-defined operator  $\overline{\omega}(D) \in \mathcal{D}^{i-1}$ :

$$\overline{\omega}(D)|_U = [D|_U, f_U],$$

since the above commutator does not depend on the choice of  $f_U$  with  $\omega|_U = d(f_U)$  (constants are central with respect to the bracket). It is clear that  $\overline{\omega} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}^i, \mathcal{D}^{i-1})$ , that  $\overline{\omega}(X) = \omega(X)$  for all  $X \in \text{Vect}(M)$ , and that  $\omega \mapsto \overline{\omega}$  is linear. Moreover,  $\overline{\omega}$  is a 1-cocycle of the adjoint Chevalley-Eilenberg cohomology of  $\mathcal{D}$ , i.e. a derivation of  $\mathcal{D}$ . Since  $\overline{\omega}$  is lowering, it is locally nilpotent, so that

$$e^{\overline{\omega}} = \text{id} + \overline{\omega} + \frac{1}{2!}\overline{\omega}^2 + \dots$$

is well defined and it is an automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}$  (that is identity on functions). In particular, for  $\omega = df$ , the automorphism  $e^{\overline{\omega}}$  is just the inner automorphism  $\mathcal{D} \ni D \mapsto e^f \cdot D \cdot e^{-f} \in \mathcal{D}$ .

On the classical level we have an analogous derivation of the classical Poisson algebra  $S$ :

$$\overline{\omega}(P)|_U = \{P|_U, f_U\},$$

and the analogous automorphism  $e^{\overline{\omega}}$ . These automorphisms have a geometric description, if we interpret  $S$  as the Lie algebra of polynomial functions on the cotangent bundle  $T^*M$  with the canonical Poisson bracket. Every closed 1-form  $\omega$  on  $M$  induces a vertical locally hamiltonian vector field  $\omega^v$  on  $T^*M$  which connects the 0-section of  $T^*M$  with another lagrangian submanifold which is the image of the section  $\omega$ . If, locally,  $\omega = df$ , then  $\omega^v$  is, locally, the hamiltonian vector field of the pull-back of  $f$  to  $T^*M$ . In the pure vector bundle language,  $\omega^v$  is just the vertical lift of the section  $\omega$  of  $T^*M$ . Since this vector field is vertical and constant on fibers, it is complete and determines a one-parameter group  $\text{Exp}(\omega^v)$  of symplectomorphisms of  $T^*M$ . The automorphism  $e^{\overline{\omega}}$  is just the action of  $\text{Exp}(\omega^v)$  on polynomial functions on  $T^*M$ . The symplectomorphism  $\text{Exp}(\omega^v)$  translates every covector  $\eta_p$  to  $\eta_p + \omega(p)$ .

**3.** The following remark concerns the divergence operator on an arbitrary manifold  $M$ . For further details the reader is referred to [L].

Denote by  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda(TM)$  ( $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$ ) the vector bundle (of rank 1) of  $\lambda$ -densities and by  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)$  the  $\text{Vect}(M)$ -module of  $\lambda$ -density fields (or simply  $\lambda$ -densities) on  $M$  (i.e. the space of smooth sections of  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda(TM)$ , endowed with the natural Lie derivative  $L_X$ ,  $X \in \text{Vect}(M)$ ). The result stating that these modules  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)$  are not isomorphic, implies the existence of a non-trivial 1-cocycle of the Lie algebra  $\text{Vect}(M)$  canonically represented on  $C^\infty(M)$ . It appears, if  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)$  is viewed as a deformation of  $\mathcal{F}_0(M) = C^\infty(M)$ .

Let us be somewhat more precise. In the proof of triviality of the bundles  $\mathcal{F}_\lambda(TM)$ , one constructs a section that is everywhere non-zero (and even, which has at each point only strictly positive values). Let  $\rho_0 \in \mathcal{F}_1(M)$  be such a section. Then  $\rho_0^\lambda \in \mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)$  also vanishes nowhere and  $\tau_0^\lambda : f \in C^\infty(M) \rightarrow f\rho_0^\lambda \in \mathcal{F}_\lambda(M)$  is a bijection. One has the subsequent results:

- There is a 1-cocycle  $\gamma : \text{Vect}(M) \rightarrow C^\infty(M)$ , which depends on  $\rho_0$  but not on  $\lambda$ , such that, for any  $X \in \text{Vect}(M)$ ,

$$(\tau_0^\lambda)^{-1} \circ L_X \circ \tau_0^\lambda : f \in C^\infty(M) \rightarrow X(f) + \lambda\gamma(X)f \in C^\infty(M).$$

- The cocycle  $\gamma$  is a differential operator with symbol  $\sigma(\gamma)(\zeta; X) = \langle X, \zeta \rangle$ , where  $\langle X, \zeta \rangle$  denotes the evaluation of  $\zeta \in T_x^*M$  upon  $X \in T_xM$ .
- The cohomology class of  $\gamma$  is independent of  $\rho_0$ .

This class  $\text{div}_M$  is the class of the divergence. Each cocycle cohomologous to  $\gamma$  will be called a divergence. Finally, the following propositions hold:

- The first cohomology space of  $\text{Vect}(M)$  represented upon  $C^\infty(M)$  is given by

$$H^1(\text{Vect}(M), C^\infty(M)) = \mathbf{R} \text{div}_M \oplus H_{DR}^1(M), \quad (8)$$

where  $H_{DR}^1(M)$  denotes the first space of the de Rham cohomology of  $M$ .

- For any divergence  $\gamma$  on  $M$ , there is an atlas of  $M$ , such that in every chart,

$$\gamma(X) = \sum_i \partial_{x^i} X^i, \forall X \in Vect(M), \quad (9)$$

with self-explaining notations.

The preceding results have a simple explanation. Remember that if the manifold  $M$  is orientable and if  $\Omega$  is a fixed volume form, the divergence of  $X \in Vect(M)$  with respect to  $\Omega$  is defined as the smooth function  $div_\Omega X$  of  $M$  that verifies  $L_X \Omega = (div_\Omega X) \Omega$ . One easily sees that

$$div_{-\Omega} X = div_\Omega X.$$

But this means that the divergence of a vector field can even be defined on a non-orientable manifold with respect to a pseudo-volume form.

The divergence operator associated to a 1-density  $\rho_0$ , will be denoted by  $div_{\rho_0}$  or simply  $div$ , if no confusion is possible. Let us fix a divergence on  $Vect(M)$ .

**Lemma 1** *There is a unique  $\mathcal{C} \in Aut(\mathcal{D}, [\cdot, \cdot])$ , such that  $\mathcal{C}(f) = -f$ ,  $\mathcal{C}(X) = X + div X$ ,*

$$\mathcal{C}(D \circ f) = f \circ \mathcal{C}(D),$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}(D \circ X) = -\mathcal{C}(X) \circ \mathcal{C}(D),$$

for all  $f \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $X \in \mathcal{D}_c^1$ , and  $D \in \mathcal{D}$ .

*Proof.* Consider an atlas of  $M$ , such that the divergence has the form (9) in any chart. Then, in every chart  $(U, (x^1, \dots, x^n))$ ,  $\mathcal{C}$  given by

$$\mathcal{C}(\eta; P_k)(\xi) = (-1)^{k+1} P_k(\xi + \eta),$$

where  $P_k \in \vee^k \mathbf{R}^n$  is a homogeneous polynomial of degree  $k$ , defines an operator  $\mathcal{C}_U : \mathcal{D}_U \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_U$  that (maps  $\mathcal{D}_U^i$  into  $\mathcal{D}_U^i$  and) verifies the above characteristic properties. Let's explain for instance the fourth one, the third is analogous and the first and second are obvious. Use the previously mentioned simplifications of notations, identify the space  $\mathcal{D}_U^i$  of differential operators to the space  $C^\infty(U, \vee^{\leq i} \mathbf{R}^n)$  of polynomial representations, set  $X = gX$  and  $D = hP_k$  (on the l.h.s.  $X \in C^\infty(U, \mathbf{R}^n)$  and  $D \in C^\infty(U, \vee^{\leq i} \mathbf{R}^n)$ , on the r.h.s.  $g, h \in C^\infty(U)$ ,  $X \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , and  $P_k \in \vee^k \mathbf{R}^n$  ( $k \leq i$ )), and symbolize the derivatives acting on  $g, h$  and the argument  $f \in C^\infty(U)$  of  $D \circ X$ ,  $\mathcal{C}_U(D \circ X)$ , and  $\mathcal{C}_U(X) \circ \mathcal{C}_U(D)$ , by  $\zeta, \eta$  resp.  $\xi$ . Since

$$(D \circ X)(f) = D(X(f)) \simeq \langle X, \xi \rangle P_k(\xi + \zeta) = \langle X, \xi \rangle \sum_\ell \frac{1}{\ell!} (\zeta \partial_\xi)^\ell P_k(\xi)$$

( $\zeta \partial_\xi$ : derivative with respect to  $\xi$  in the direction of  $\zeta$ ), one has

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{C}_U(D \circ X))(f) &\simeq \sum_\ell \frac{1}{\ell!} \mathcal{C}(\eta + \zeta; X(\zeta \partial_\xi)^\ell P_k)(\xi) \\ &= (-1)^k \langle X, \xi + \eta + \zeta \rangle \left( \sum_\ell \frac{1}{\ell!} ((-\zeta) \partial_\xi)^\ell P_k \right) (\xi + \eta + \zeta) \\ &= (-1)^k \langle X, \xi + \eta + \zeta \rangle P_k(\xi + \eta) \\ &\simeq -(\mathcal{C}_U(X) \circ \mathcal{C}_U(D))(f). \end{aligned}$$

It is well known that any differential operator  $D \in \mathcal{D}$  has a global (not necessarily unique) decomposition as a finite sum of terms of the type  $f \cdot X_k \circ \dots \circ X_1$  ( $f \in C^\infty(M)$ ,  $X_\ell \in Vect(M)$ ). If we set  $\mathcal{L}_X^1 = X + \text{div} X$  ( $X \in Vect(M)$ ), we have

$$\mathcal{C}_U(X|_U) = \mathcal{L}_X^1|_U$$

and

$$\mathcal{C}_U(D|_U) = ((-1)^{k+1} \mathcal{L}_{X_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{L}_{X_k}^1 \circ f)|_U.$$

This means that the  $\mathcal{C}_U$  are the restrictions of a unique well-defined operator

$$\mathcal{C} : \mathcal{D} \ni D = f \cdot X_k \circ \dots \circ X_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}(D) = (-1)^{k+1} \mathcal{L}_{X_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \mathcal{L}_{X_k}^1 \circ f \in \mathcal{D},$$

which inherits the characteristic properties.

The homomorphism-property,  $\mathcal{C}[D, \Delta] = [\mathcal{C}D, \mathcal{C}\Delta]$  ( $D, \Delta \in \mathcal{D}$ ), is a direct consequence of the characteristic properties and the definition of  $\mathcal{C}$ . Noticing that  $\mathcal{C}^2(X) = X$  and—from the preceding verification—that  $\mathcal{C}(D \circ \Delta) = -\mathcal{C}(\Delta) \circ \mathcal{C}(D)$ , one immediately sees that  $\mathcal{C}^2 = \text{id}$ , so that  $\mathcal{C} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ . ■

**Remark 1** One easily convinces oneself that, if  $\Omega$  is a volume form of  $M$ ,  $\mathcal{C}$  is the opposite of the conjugation  $* : \mathcal{D} \ni D \longrightarrow D^* \in \mathcal{D}$  of differential operators, defined by

$$\int_M D(f) \cdot g \cdot |\Omega| = \int_M f \cdot D^*(g) \cdot |\Omega|,$$

for all compactly supported  $f, g \in C^\infty(M)$ .

4. On  $S$ , like on every graded algebra, there is a canonical one-parameter family of automorphisms  $U_\kappa$ ,  $\kappa \neq 0$ , namely  $U_\kappa(P) = \kappa^{1-i} P$  for  $P \in S_i$ . It is easy to see that  $U_\kappa$  is an automorphism of the Lie algebra  $S$ . For positive  $\kappa$  this is the one-parameter group of automorphisms induced by the canonical derivation  $\text{Deg} : S \rightarrow S$  of the Poisson bracket,  $\text{Deg}(P) = (i-1)P$  for  $P \in S_i$ , namely  $U_\kappa = e^{-\log(\kappa)\text{Deg}}$ . Since  $U_\kappa|_{\mathcal{A}} = \kappa \cdot \text{id}|_{\mathcal{A}}$ , we can now reduce every automorphism  $\Phi$  of the Lie algebra  $S$  to the case when  $\Phi|_{\mathcal{A}} = \text{id}|_{\mathcal{A}}$ .

## 5 Automorphisms of the Lie algebra $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$

When using the decomposition  $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{D}_c$ , we denote by  $\pi_0$  and  $\pi_c$  the projections onto  $\mathcal{A}$  resp.  $\mathcal{D}_c$ . Furthermore, if  $D \in \mathcal{D}$ , we set  $D_0 = \pi_0 D = D(1)$  and  $D_c = \pi_c D = D - D(1)$ , and if  $\Phi \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D})$ , we set  $\Phi_0 = \pi_0 \circ \Phi \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{A})$  and  $\Phi_c = \pi_c \circ \Phi \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}_c)$ . Note also that for  $f, g \in \mathcal{A}$ , one has  $[D_c, f]_0 = D_c(f)$  and  $[D_c, f]_c(g) = D_c(f \cdot g) - D_c(f) \cdot g - f \cdot D_c(g)$ , so that  $[D_c, f]_0 = 0, \forall f \in \mathcal{A}$  if and only if  $D_c = 0$  and  $[D_c, f]_c(g) = 0, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{A}$  if and only if  $D_c \in \mathcal{D}_c^1$ .

Let us now return to the problem of the determination of all automorphisms  $\Phi$  of  $\mathcal{D}$  (resp.  $\mathcal{D}^1$ ) that coincide with  $\kappa \cdot \text{id}$  on functions.

The projection of the homomorphism-property, written for  $D_c \in \mathcal{D}_c$  and  $f \in \mathcal{A}$ , leads to the equations

$$(\Phi_c D_c)(f) = \kappa^{-1} \Phi_0[D_c, f] = D_c(f) + \kappa^{-1} \Phi_0[D_c, f]_c \quad (10)$$

and

$$[\Phi_c D_c, f]_c = \kappa^{-1} \Phi_c [D_c, f]_c, \quad (11)$$

and its projection, if it is written for  $D_c, \Delta_c \in \mathcal{D}_c$ , gives

$$\Phi_0[D_c, \Delta_c] = (\Phi_c D_c)(\Phi_0 \Delta_c) - (\Phi_c \Delta_c)(\Phi_0 D_c) \quad (12)$$

and

$$\Phi_c[D_c, \Delta_c] = [\Phi_c D_c, \Phi_0 \Delta_c]_c + [\Phi_0 D_c, \Phi_c \Delta_c]_c + [\Phi_c D_c, \Phi_c \Delta_c]. \quad (13)$$

If one writes these equations for  $D_c$  and  $\Delta_c$  in the Lie subalgebra  $\mathcal{D}_c^1$  of  $\mathcal{D}_c$ , (10) means that  $\Phi_c|_{\mathcal{D}_c^1} = id$ , (11) and (13) are trivial, and (12) tells that  $\alpha := \Phi_0|_{\mathcal{D}_c^1}$  is a 1-cocycle of the Lie algebra of vector fields canonically represented on functions by Lie derivative. As, in view of (8),

$$\alpha = \lambda div + \omega \quad (\lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \omega \in \Omega^1(M) \cap \ker d),$$

one has the following

**Theorem 7** *The automorphisms  $\Phi_1$  of  $\mathcal{D}^1(M)$  that verify  $\Phi_1|_{C^\infty(M)} = \kappa \cdot id$  ( $\kappa \in \mathbf{R}, \kappa \neq 0$ ), are the mappings*

$$\Phi_1 = \kappa \pi_0 + (id + \lambda div + \omega) \circ \pi_c,$$

where  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$  and  $\omega \in \Omega^1(M) \cap \ker d$ .

Indeed, one easily sees that these homomorphisms of  $\mathcal{D}^1$  are bijective. We can now summarize all facts and give the complete description of automorphisms of  $\mathcal{D}^1$ .

**Theorem 8** *A linear map  $\Phi : \mathcal{D}^1(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^1(M)$  is an automorphism of the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}^1(M) = Vect(M) \oplus C^\infty(M)$  of linear first-order differential operators on  $C^\infty(M)$  if and only if it can be written in the form*

$$\Phi(X + f) = \phi_*(X) + (\kappa f + \lambda div X + \omega(X)) \circ \phi^{-1}, \quad (14)$$

where  $\phi$  is a diffeomorphism of  $M$ ,  $\lambda, \kappa$  are constants,  $\kappa \neq 0$ ,  $\omega$  is a closed 1-form on  $M$ , and  $\phi_*$  is defined by

$$(\phi_*(X))(f) = (X(f \circ \phi)) \circ \phi^{-1}.$$

All the objects  $\phi, \lambda, \kappa, \omega$  are uniquely determined by  $\Phi$ .

## 6 Automorphisms of the Lie algebra $S(M)$

We will finish the description of automorphisms of the Lie algebra  $S(M)$ . We have already reduced the problem to automorphisms which are identity on  $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$ . Such an automorphism, respecting the filtration, restricts to an automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}^1(M) = S^1(M)$ , where, in view of Theorem 8, it is of the form  $\Phi(X + f) = X + (f + \lambda div(X) + \omega(X))$ . Using the automorphism  $e^{\overline{\omega}}$ , we can reduce to the case when  $\omega = 0$ . We will show that in this case  $\lambda = 0$  and  $\Phi = id$ .

Consider an automorphism  $\Phi$  of  $S$  which is identical on functions and of the form  $\Phi(X) = X + \lambda \operatorname{div} X$  on vector fields. It is easy to see that this implies that  $\Phi = \operatorname{id}_S + \psi$ , where  $\psi : S \rightarrow S$  is lowering. The automorphism-property yields  $\psi(\{P, f\}) = \{\psi(P), f\}$ , for all  $P \in S$ ,  $f \in \mathcal{A}$ . Let us take  $P \in S_2$ . Then  $\{P, f\}$  is a vector field (linear function on  $T^*M$ ) and we get

$$\lambda \operatorname{div}\{P, f\} = \{\psi(P), f\}.$$

But for  $\lambda \neq 0$ , the l.h.s. is a second order differential operator with respect to  $f$  (e.g. for  $P = X^2$ , the principal symbol is  $2\lambda X^2$ ), while the r.h.s. is of first order; a contradiction. Thus  $\lambda = 0$  and  $\Phi$  is identity on first-order operators (polynomials).

Now, we can proceed inductively, showing that  $\psi|_{S_i} = 0$  also for  $i > 1$ . For any  $P \in S$ , we have

$$\{\psi(P), f\} = \psi(\{P, f\}) \quad \text{and} \quad \{\psi(P), X\} = \psi(\{P, X\}), \quad (15)$$

for any function  $f$  and any vector field  $X$ . Then,  $\psi|_{S_{i-1}} = 0$  and (15) imply that, for  $P \in S_i$ , we have  $\psi(P) \in \mathcal{A}$  and that  $\psi$  is an intertwining operator for the action of vector fields on  $S_i$  and  $\mathcal{A}$ . But following the methods of [Po2] or [BHMP], one can easily see that such operators are trivial, so  $\psi|_{S_i} = 0$ . Thus we get  $\psi = 0$ , i.e.  $\Phi = \operatorname{id}_S$ , and we can formulate the following final result.

**Theorem 9** *A linear map  $\Phi : S(M) \rightarrow S(M)$  is an automorphism of the Lie algebra  $S(M)$  of polynomial functions on  $T^*M$  with respect to the canonical symplectic bracket if and only if it can be written in the form*

$$\Phi(P) = U_\kappa(P) \circ \phi^* \circ \operatorname{Exp}(\omega^v), \quad (16)$$

where  $\kappa$  is a non-zero constant,  $U_\kappa(P) = \kappa^{1-i}P$  for  $P \in S_i$ ,  $\phi^*$  is the phase lift of a diffeomorphism  $\phi$  of  $M$  and  $\operatorname{Exp}(\omega^v)$  is the vertical symplectic diffeomorphism of  $T^*M$  being the translation by a closed 1-form  $\omega$  on  $M$ . All the objects  $\kappa, \phi, \omega$  are uniquely determined by  $\Phi$ .

The automorphisms of the whole Poisson algebra  $C^\infty(N)$  on a symplectic (or even a Poisson) manifold  $N$ , have been described in [AG, G3]. Our symplectic manifold is particular here (e.g.  $N = T^*M$  is non-compact and the symplectic form is exact), so the result of [AG] says that automorphisms of the Poisson algebra  $C^\infty(T^*M)$  are of the form  $P \mapsto sP \circ \tilde{\phi}$ , where  $s$  is a non-zero constant and  $\tilde{\phi}$  is a conformal symplectomorphism with the conformal constant  $s$ . In our case, we deal with a subalgebra of polynomial functions which is preserved only by two types of conformal symplectomorphisms: phase lifts of diffeomorphisms of  $M$  and vertical symplectomorphisms associated with closed 1-forms on  $M$ . In both cases we have symplectomorphisms, so  $s = 1$ . So far so good, the pictures coincide, but for  $S$  we get an additional family of automorphisms  $U_\kappa$ . These automorphisms simply do not extend to automorphisms of the whole algebra  $C^\infty(T^*M)$ .

## 7 Automorphisms of the Lie algebra $\mathcal{D}(M)$

Let us go back to the general problem of the determination of the automorphisms  $\Phi_1$  of  $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(M)$ , with restriction  $\kappa \cdot \operatorname{id}$  ( $\kappa \in \mathbf{R}, \kappa \neq 0$ ) on  $\mathcal{A} = C^\infty(M)$ .

The restriction  $\Phi_1|_{\mathcal{D}^1}$  has the form given by Theorem 7. When setting

$$\Phi_2 = \Phi_1 \circ e^{-\kappa^{-1}\overline{\omega}}, \quad (17)$$

we obtain—as easily verified—an automorphism of  $\mathcal{D}$ , whose restriction to  $\mathcal{D}^1$  is

$$\Phi_2|_{\mathcal{D}^1} = (\kappa\pi_0 + (id + \beta) \circ \pi_c)|_{\mathcal{D}^1}, \text{ where } \beta = \lambda div.$$

In the sequel, we shall write  $\Phi$  instead of  $\Phi_2$  (if no confusion is possible). Using (11), one finds that

$$[[[\Phi_c D_c^i, f_1]_c, f_2]_c, \dots, f_{i-1}]_c = \kappa^{1-i} [[D_c^i, f_1]_c, f_2]_c, \dots, f_{i-1}]_c,$$

since  $\Phi_c|_{\mathcal{D}^1} = id$ . So  $\Phi_c D_c^i - \kappa^{1-i} D_c^i \in \mathcal{D}_c^{i-1}$  and

$$\Phi|_{\mathcal{D}^i} = \kappa^{1-i} id + \psi_i, \quad (18)$$

with  $\psi_i \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}^i, \mathcal{D}^{i-1})$ . Notice that  $\psi_0 = 0$ , that  $\psi_1 = ((\kappa - 1)\pi_0 + \beta \circ \pi_c)|_{\mathcal{D}^1}$ , and that  $\psi_i f = \kappa(1 - \kappa^{-i})f$ .

**Remark 2** Assertion (18) is equivalent to say that the automorphism  $\tilde{\Phi}$  of the Poisson algebra  $S$  induced by  $\Phi$ , is  $U_\kappa$  (cf. Theorem (9)).

Apply now (18), observe that the homomorphism-property then reads

$$\psi_{i+j-1}[D^i, \Delta^j] = \kappa^{1-j}[\psi_i D^i, \Delta^j] + \kappa^{1-i}[D^i, \psi_j \Delta^j] + [\psi_i D^i, \psi_j \Delta^j], \quad (19)$$

for all  $D^i \in \mathcal{D}^i, \Delta^j \in \mathcal{D}^j$ , and project (19), written for  $D_c^i$  and  $f$  ( $i \geq 2$ ) resp. for  $D_c^i$  and  $\Delta_c^j$  ( $i + j \geq 3$ ) on  $\mathcal{A}$ :

$$(\psi_{i,c} D_c^i)(f) = \kappa^{-1} \psi_{i-1,0}[D_c^i, f] = (1 - \kappa^{1-i})D_c^i(f) + \kappa^{-1} \psi_{i-1,0}[D_c^i, f]_c \quad (20)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{i+j-1,0}[D_c^i, \Delta_c^j] &= ((\kappa^{1-i} id + \psi_{i,c}) D_c^i) (\psi_{j,0} \Delta_c^j) \\ &\quad - ((\kappa^{1-j} id + \psi_{j,c}) \Delta_c^j) (\psi_{i,0} D_c^i). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

When writing (20) for  $i = 2$ , we get

$$\psi_{2,c} D_c^2 = (1 - \kappa^{-1})D_c^2 + \kappa^{-1} \beta[D_c^2, \cdot]_c.$$

Given that  $\psi_{2,c} D_c^2 \in \mathcal{D}_c^1$ , we have

$$(1 - \kappa)[D_c^2, f]_c(g) = [\beta[D_c^2, \cdot]_c, f]_c(g).$$

Since  $\pi_c$ ,  $[\cdot, \cdot]$ , and  $\beta$  are local, the same equation holds locally. If  $D_c^2 = D_c^1 + D^{ij} \partial_{ij}$ , an easy computation shows that

$$(1 - \kappa)[D_c^2, f]_c(g) = (1 - \kappa)(D^{ij} + D^{ji}) \partial_i f \partial_j g,$$

$\beta[D_c^2, f]_c = \lambda(D^{ij} + D^{ji}) \partial_{ij} f + \dots$ , where  $\dots$  are terms of the first order in  $f$ , and

$$[\beta[D_c^2, \cdot]_c, f]_c(g) = 2\lambda(D^{ij} + D^{ji}) \partial_i f \partial_j g,$$



so that

$$1 - \kappa = 2\lambda. \quad (22)$$

Equation (21), written for  $i = 1$  and  $j = 2$ , reads

$$\psi_{2,0}(L_X \Delta) = X(\psi_{2,0}\Delta) - \Delta(\beta X) - \kappa^{-1}\beta[\Delta, \beta X]_c, \quad (23)$$

for all  $X \in Vect(M)$  and all  $\Delta \in \mathcal{D}_c^2$ .

In order to show that  $\psi_{2,0} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_c^2, \mathcal{A})$  is local, note that it follows for instance from [Po2] (see section 3) that, if  $D \in \mathcal{D}_c^2$  vanishes on an open  $U \subset M$  and if  $x_0 \in U$ , one has  $D = \sum_k L_{X_k} D_k$  ( $X_k \in Vect(M)$ ,  $D_k \in \mathcal{D}_c^2$ ), with  $X_k|_V = D_k|_V = 0$ , for some neighborhood  $V \subset U$  of  $x_0$ . It then suffices to combine this decomposition of  $D$  and equation (23) to find that  $(\psi_{2,0}D)(x_0) = 0$ .

Let  $U$  be a connected, relatively compact domain of local coordinates of  $M$ , in which the divergence of a vector field has the form (9). Recall that if  $\Delta \in \mathcal{D}_{c,U}^2$ , its representation is a polynomial  $\Delta \in C^\infty(U, \mathbf{R}^n \oplus \vee^2 \mathbf{R}^n)$ . Therefore  $\psi_{2,0}|_U \in \mathcal{L}(C^\infty(U, \mathbf{R}^n \oplus \vee^2 \mathbf{R}^n), C^\infty(U))_{loc}$ , with representation  $\psi(\eta; \Delta)$  ( $\eta \in (\mathbf{R}^n)^*$ ,  $\Delta \in \mathbf{R}^n \oplus \vee^2 \mathbf{R}^n$ ). As easily checked, equation (23) locally reads

$$\begin{aligned} (X.\psi)(\eta; \Delta) - \langle X, \eta \rangle \tau_\zeta \psi(\eta; \Delta) + \psi(\eta + \zeta; X \tau_\zeta \Delta) \\ - \lambda \langle X, \zeta \rangle \Delta(\zeta) - \kappa^{-1} \lambda^2 \langle X, \zeta \rangle (\Delta(\eta + 2\zeta) - \Delta(\eta + \zeta) - \Delta(\zeta)) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where  $\zeta \in (\mathbf{R}^n)^*$  represents once more the derivatives acting on  $X$  and where  $X.\psi$  is obtained by derivation of the coefficients of  $\psi$  in the direction of  $X$ .

Take in (24) the terms of degree 0 in  $\zeta$ :

$$(X.\psi)(\eta; \Delta) = 0.$$

This means that the coefficients of  $\psi$  are constant.

The terms of degree 1 lead to the equation

$$\langle X, \eta \rangle (\zeta \partial_\eta) \psi(\eta; \Delta) - \psi(\eta; X(\zeta \partial_\xi) \Delta) = 0,$$

which, if  $\rho$  denotes the natural action of  $gl(n, \mathbf{R})$ , may be written

$$\rho(X \otimes \zeta) (\psi(\eta; \Delta)) = 0.$$

Note that  $\psi(\eta; \Delta)$  is completely characterized by  $\psi(\eta; Y^k)$  ( $Y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $k \in \{1, 2\}$ ). This last expression is a polynomial in  $\eta$  and  $Y$  (remark that it's homogeneous of degree  $k$  in  $Y$ ). It follows from the description of invariant polynomials under the action of  $gl(n, \mathbf{R})$  (see [W]), that it is a polynomial in the evaluation  $\langle Y, \eta \rangle$ . Finally,

$$\psi(\eta; Y^k) = c_k \langle Y, \eta \rangle^k, \quad (25)$$

where  $c_k \in \mathbf{R}$ .

Seeking the terms of degree 2 in  $\zeta$ , we find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \langle X, \eta \rangle (\zeta \partial_\eta)^2 \psi(\eta; \Delta) - (\zeta \partial_\eta) \psi(\eta; X(\zeta \partial_\xi) \Delta) - \frac{1}{2} \psi(\eta; X(\zeta \partial_\xi)^2 \Delta) \\ = -\lambda \langle X, \zeta \rangle \Delta^1(\zeta) - \kappa^{-1} \lambda^2 \langle X, \zeta \rangle ((\zeta \partial_\eta) \Delta(\eta) - \Delta^1(\zeta)), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where  $\Delta^1(\zeta)$  denotes the terms of degree 1 in  $\Delta(\zeta)$ . Substitute now  $Y^k$  ( $k \in \{1, 2\}$ ) to  $\Delta$  and observe that  $X(\zeta\partial_\xi)Y^k = \langle Y, \zeta \rangle (X\partial_Y)Y^k$  and  $X(\zeta\partial_\xi)^2 Y^k = k\langle Y, \zeta \rangle^2 (X\partial_Y)Y^{k-1}$ . The l.h.s. of (26) then reads

$$\frac{1}{2}\langle X, \eta \rangle (\zeta\partial_\eta)^2 \psi(\eta; Y^k) - \langle Y, \zeta \rangle (\zeta\partial_\eta) (X\partial_Y) \psi(\eta; Y^k) - \frac{k}{2}\langle Y, \zeta \rangle^2 (X\partial_Y) \psi(\eta; Y^{k-1}).$$

When setting  $k = 1$ , then  $k = 2$ , when using (25) (if  $k = 1$ , the last term of the l.h.s. vanishes) and noticing that the evaluations  $\langle X, \eta \rangle$ ,  $\langle X, \zeta \rangle$ ,  $\langle Y, \eta \rangle$ , and  $\langle Y, \zeta \rangle$  can be viewed, if  $n > 1$ , as independent variables, one gets from equation (26)

$$c_1 = \lambda, c_1 + c_2 = 0, c_2 = \kappa^{-1}\lambda^2. \quad (27)$$

If  $n = 1$ , one only finds  $c_1 = \lambda$  and  $c_1 + 3c_2 = 2\kappa^{-1}\lambda^2$ , but when selecting in (24) the terms of degree 3 in  $\zeta$ , one gets  $c_1 + 2c_2 = \lambda + 2\kappa^{-1}\lambda^2$ , so that (27) still holds. The solutions of the system (22), (27) are  $\kappa = 1, \lambda = 0, c_1 = c_2 = 0$  and  $\kappa = -1, \lambda = 1, c_1 = 1, c_2 = -1$ .

Let us first examine the case  $\kappa = 1$ . Equation (21), written—more generally—for  $i = 1$  and  $j \geq 2$ , reads

$$\psi_{j,0}(L_X \Delta^j) = L_X(\psi_{j,0} \Delta^j), \forall X \in Vect(M), \forall \Delta^j \in \mathcal{D}^j,$$

since  $\psi_j|_{\mathcal{A}} = 0$ , so that  $\psi_{j,0}$  is an intertwining operator from  $(\mathcal{D}^j, L)$  into  $(\mathcal{D}^0, L)$ . The results of [Po2] or [BHMP] show that  $\psi_{j,0} = \lambda_j \pi_0|_{\mathcal{D}^j}$  ( $\lambda_j \in \mathbf{R}$ ), for all  $j \geq 2$  (and all  $n \geq 1$ ; indeed, a straightforward adaptation of the method of [Po2] immediately shows that this particular result is also valid in dimension  $n = 1$ ). It's now easy to verify that  $\Phi_2$  (see (17)) is *id* and that  $\Phi_1 = e^{\overline{\omega}}$ .

If  $\kappa = -1$ , one has  $\psi_{1,0}|_{\mathcal{D}_c^1} = \mathcal{C}_0|_{\mathcal{D}_c^1}$ , where  $\mathcal{C}$  is the automorphism introduced in Lemma 1.

Inductively, if  $\psi_{j-1,0}|_{\mathcal{D}_c^{j-1}} = \mathcal{C}_0|_{\mathcal{D}_c^{j-1}}$  ( $j \geq 2$ ), the same relation holds for  $j$ . Indeed, we obtain from (20) and (21),

$$\psi_{j,0}(L_X \Delta) = L_X(\psi_{j,0} \Delta) - \Delta(\mathcal{C}_0 X) + \mathcal{C}_0[\Delta, \mathcal{C}_0 X]_c, \quad (28)$$

for all  $X \in Vect(M)$  and all  $\Delta \in \mathcal{D}_c^j$ . Straightforward computations, using the properties of  $\mathcal{C}$ , show that

$$\mathcal{C}_0[\Delta, \cdot]_c = \Delta - \mathcal{C}_c \Delta = \Delta - \mathcal{C} \Delta + \mathcal{C}_0 \Delta \quad (29)$$

on  $\mathcal{A}$ , as  $[\Delta, f]_c = [\Delta, f] - \Delta(f)$  ( $f \in \mathcal{A}$ ), and that

$$\mathcal{C}_0(L_X \Delta) = L_X(\mathcal{C}_0 \Delta) - (\mathcal{C}_c \Delta)(\mathcal{C}_0 X). \quad (30)$$

It follows from (28), (29), and (30), that

$$\psi_{j,0}(L_X \Delta) - L_X(\psi_{j,0} \Delta) = \mathcal{C}_0(L_X \Delta) - L_X(\mathcal{C}_0 \Delta).$$

This last equation is still valid for  $\Delta \in \mathcal{D}^j$  and signifies that  $\psi_{j,0} - \mathcal{C}_0|_{\mathcal{D}^j}$  is an intertwining operator from  $(\mathcal{D}^j, L)$  into  $(\mathcal{D}^0, L)$ . Thus, applying once more the results of [Po2] or [BHMP], one sees that

$$\psi_{j,0}|_{\mathcal{D}_c^j} = \mathcal{C}_0|_{\mathcal{D}_c^j}. \quad (31)$$

It is now again easy to prove (use (18) on  $\mathcal{D}_c^j$ , (31), (20), and (29)) that  $\Phi_2 = \mathcal{C}$  and that  $\Phi_1 = \mathcal{C} \circ e^{\overline{\omega}}$ . Hence the only automorphisms of  $\mathcal{D}$  that coincide with  $\kappa \cdot id$  ( $\kappa \in \mathbf{R}, \kappa \neq 0$ ) on functions, are  $\Phi_1 = e^{\overline{\omega}}$  (here  $\kappa = 1$ ) and  $\Phi_1 = \mathcal{C} \circ e^{\overline{\omega}}$  (here  $\kappa = -1$ ), where  $\omega$  is a closed 1-form on  $M$ . Summarizing, we get the following characterization.

**Theorem 10** *A linear map  $\Phi : \mathcal{D}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(M)$  is an automorphism of the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  of linear differential operators on  $C^\infty(M)$  if and only if it can be written in the form*

$$\Phi = \phi_* \circ \mathcal{C}^a \circ e^{\overline{\omega}}, \quad (32)$$

where  $\phi$  is a diffeomorphism of  $M$ ,  $a = 0, 1$ ,  $\mathcal{C}^0 = id$  and  $\mathcal{C}^1 = \mathcal{C}$ , and  $\omega$  is a closed 1-form on  $M$ . All the objects  $\phi, a, \omega$  are uniquely determined by  $\Phi$ .

Let us notice finally that the above theorem states once more that all automorphisms of  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  respect the filtration and thus shows that one-parameter groups of automorphisms of the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  (for any reasonable topology on  $\mathcal{D}(M)$ ) cannot have as generators the inner derivations  $ad_D$  for  $D$  not being of the first order. An analogous fact holds for the Lie algebra  $S(M)$ . Thus we have the following.

**Corollary 4** *The Lie algebras  $\mathcal{D}(M)$  and  $S(M)$  of linear differential operators on  $C^\infty(M)$  resp. of the principal symbols of these operators, are not integrable, i.e. there are no (infinite-dimensional) Lie groups for which they are the Lie algebras.*

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